Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

VOL VIII. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1808. [No. 2095.

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, V. M.

WANTED

A middle aged woman, capable of managing a house. To one of good character liberal wages will be given. Enquire of the Printer.

Sept. 9. d

HEMP FOR SALE.

I HAVE on hand, ten tons of the first quality CLEAN COUNTRY HEMP, I wish to sell for cash, or on a time.

Bryan Hampson.

December 30.

PROFILES,
CUT AND FRAMED;
AND
PROFILE LIKENESS's
DONE IN GOLD LEAF ON GLASS;

NEXT door to Mr. I. Robins's Store on King Street, nearly opposite the Indian Queen Tavern.

January 13. dtf.

☞ *Broker's* Office.

THE subscriber again tenders his service to the public, and will at all times be ready to make *advances on deposits*—or to procure *cash for good paper*.—The strictest delicacy and secrecy may be relied on.

A. LINDO, *Broker.*

Dec 23 d

TEN PIPES
Choice Cognac Brandy,
8 hhds. West-India Rum,
10 qr. casks *L. P.* Teneriffe Wine,
16 casks Rice,
195 Shares Marine Insurance Stock,
For Sale by
Catlett and Fisk.

November 19. d

TO RENT,
And possession given on the 14th of November next,
The three story Brick House
On the corner of King and Columbia-streets, now occupied by Mr. *John Roberts*.——For terms apply to Col. George Deneale, living next door, or to the subscriber.

Nicholas Voss,

City of Washington, Oct. 20. dtf

JAMES SANDERSON,
Offers for sale very low,
25 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar,
70 bags green Coffee
15 hogsheads well flavored Rum
5 pipes Cogniac Brandy
12 quarter casks Sherry Wine
12 bales Tennessee Cotton
And as usual
A general assortment of the best Wines, Spirituous Liquors, Teas and Groceries

BRYAN HAMPSON
HAS FOR SALE.
10 pipes old port
5 do. Madeira
30 quarter casks Lisbon
12 do. particular Teneriffe
15 do. Malaga
15 pipes old cognac brandy
5 do. 4th proof Holland Gin
5 hhds. 3d proof Antigua rum
1 do. first quality molasses
6 do. green copperas
2 do. alum
20 do. brown sugar
20 bags pimento
15 do. pepper
10 chests young hyson
10 do. hyson skin
5 do. imperial
} TEAS.
100 bags green coffee
150 kegs madder
50 do. ground ginger
30 do. raisins
1200 lbs. bacon, well cured
5 kegs salt petre
A quantity of fine and ground alum salt.
At all times he has the first quality flour for family use on hand—with a number of other articles—all of which he will sell low on his usual terms.

GREEN COFFEE.

5000 lb. best Green COFFEE
For Sale by
James Sanderson.

Feb. 18 d

FOR SALE,
A Negro Woman, a complete House Servant.
Apply to
The Printer.

December 22. d

TO RENT,

A convenient two story *Dwelling House* and *Store*, situate on the corner of King and Pitt-streets, lately occupied by Mr. John Ramsay. Apply to

Eliza Wilson, or
Robert I. Taylor.

January 12. 2aw

RAILS WANTED.

The Subscriber wishes to purchase about two thousand Chesnut or Oak Rails, to be delivered at his farm on Cameron.

J. H. HOOE,

Jan. 15. 2aw.

COTTON AND SUGAR.

Just received and for sale on moderate terms,
20 bales Upland Georgia COTTON, and 20 barrels brown SUGAR, both of a superior quality.

A. Newton.

February 9. d

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to the estate of *James Lawson*, on account of purchases made at Occaquon, under a decree of the federal court, are hereby informed that their bonds are in possession of the subscriber and that he is authorised to receive payments.

Thomas Swann.

February 13. 2aw4w

A Brick House for Sale.

THE Brick House occupied by Mrs. *Nicholls*, on the north side of Prince street, between Fairfax and Water-streets, is offered for sale on a liberal credit. For particulars apply to

John C. Vowell.

ALSO, TO RENT,
The House lately occupied by Mrs. *Fitzgerald*, situate on Water-street, having every convenience to accommodate a genteel family. Immediate possession may be had.—Apply as above.

January 12. 6m

Mr. GENERIS
Has the pleasure to inform his Friends and the Public,

THAT he has commenced his *Practising Balls*, and will continue them as heretofore.

Mr. Generis begs the parents who have children to be instructed, will please to send them as soon as possible, so as to give them an opportunity of improving sufficiently, as he intends to have an *Exhibition* at the conclusion of his school for their amusement which will serve to create ambition.

November 12 dd

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified as executor to the estate of Col. Thomas Blackburn, deceased, repectfully requests those who have claims against the estate, to lodge them properly authenticated, in the hands of Robert I. Taylor, of Alexandria, or John H. Peyton, of Dumfries, attorney at law, who will forward them immediately to the subscriber.

Those persons indebted to the deceased, will please make payment to either the above mentioned gentlemen, or

T. Blackburn.

Rippon Lodge, Jan. 8. eotf

For Sale,

A VALUABLE *MERCHANT MILL*, containing two pair of Stones and the necessary machinery for manufacturing flour; also a Mill for grinding corn and rye, and a Saw Mill, all in complete order. This property is very convenient to Alexandria, and situated in a most excellent neighborhood for wheat and for retailing goods. For the amount of the purchase, wet and dry goods would be taken for a considerable part or perhaps all, or some Alexandria property would be taken for a part. For further particulars enquire of the Printer.

February 10. d

TO BE RENTED.
FOR THE TERM OF THREE YEARS.

That valuable Fishing Shore,

lately occupied by *Wm. Patterson*, situate between the town of Alexandria and Brocket's Landing.

ALSO,
For the term of fourteen years.

Forty Acres of Land, bounded by the main road leading to Washington and George-town. Three sides of this tract will be inclosed in a few weeks so that the occupant will be at little trouble in fencing. 200 Fruit tree scions will be given gratis. From the proximity of this tract to three market towns, the produce of a single acre, well improved, will more than pay the rent expected from the whole.

ALSO,
To be rented for a like term.

A tract containing from 15 to 20 acres, near the Federal Spring, seven acres whereof are prime meadow land, with a small orchard of apples, peach and cherry trees, & a considerable quantity of firewood growing on the premises.

ALSO,
FOR SALE,
On Moderate Terms.

A LOT containing 10 acres on the great Columbian avenue, 1 mile from town adjacent to the Alms House lot. And one other lot containing four acres, bounded by the property of Mr. John Smith, together with a number of building lots in the town of Alexandria.

Chs. Alexander.

N. B. Wanted to hire by the month or year, two or three good plantation labourers.

Feb. 15. eotf.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the superior court of Chancery for the Richmond district, in a suit therein depending, wherein George Fitzhugh is plaintiff, and John D. Orr and Ferdinando Fairfax are defendants, the subscribers or any two of them who may be present, will on the last Monday in February 1808 before the front door of the court house of Prince William county, sell at public auction for ready money, a

Tract of LAND,
Containing about 1115 Acres.

Lying in the county of Prince William. A particular description of which may be seen by reference to a deed from George Fitzhugh, to John D. Orr, dated 17th December 1798, & recorded in Prince William county court.

Wm. A. G. Dade,
John Lawson,
Benj. Botts,
} Com'rs.

Feb. 8. dts.

JOSEPH MANDEVILLE,
Corner of King and Fairfax-Streets;
HAS RECEIVED,

6000 lb. Gothen Cheese 1st quality
1½ ton assorted Patent Shot,
30 half chests & boxes Imperial, Young Hyson, & Hyson-skin, } TEAS,
5 pipes choice Cognac Brandy,
60 bbls. Rye Whiskey,
15 cases old Medoc Claret superior quality,
70 lb Nutmegs,
5 dozen London Mustard,
casks London refined Salt-petre,
casks chewing Tobacco small twist
boxes Soap,
25 do. mould and dipp'd Candles,
45 kegs yellow ground Ginger,
30 boxes Havanna Segars,
5 cwt. Zante Currants,
Raisins in boxes and casks,
Pearl and hulled Barley,
A small quantity basket salt.

Which with a very general assortment of Wines, Liquors and Groceries, he will sell low for cash, produce, or the usual credit.

Nov 16

Just Received,

Per the Schooner Jane, Captain Crocker, from Boston, and for sale by the subscriber,
8 puncheons Jamaica Spirits
6 barrels first quality Cheese
10 do. mens stout shoes
100 sides Soal Leather of extra nice quality
30 boxes dry Cod-Fish.

☞ Said Schooner Jane returns to Boston. For freight or passage apply to

John G. Ladd.

December 31. d

For BOSTON, or an Eastern port

The Schooner
TRAVELLER,
Captain *Strout*;

Will be ready to receive a car go in a few days, and will take freight for Boston, or any eastern port—Apply to

Lawrason & Fowle,

Who have for sale said schooner's cargo of
50,000 feet LUMBER,
100 bags Sumatra PEPPER.

February 15 e3t

I want to Hire,

A NEGRO MAN and a BOY, by the month or until the first of next January.

R. T. HOOE.

Feb. 15. d.

Fishing-Shore to Rent.

I will rent my *Fishing Shore*, at the mouth of Dogue-Creek, for the next season, or longer if desired.

Bushrod Washington.

Mount-Vernon, Jan. 15. 2aw6w

Land for Sale at Auction.

WILL be sold at Public Sale at a credit of 1 2 and 3 years, on Tuesday 22d day of March next, upon the premises, the following tract of LAND; to wit

One Tract containing 374 acres, laying in Fairfax county upon the Ox road, adjoining the lands of Edward Washington and about 24 miles from the town of Occoquan. This Tract is all in wood, lies level and is well watered, and at least one half is valuable meadow land.

ALSO,

An undivided moiety of a tract in the county of Prince William, containing 150 acres, whereon George Mills now lives, immdeiately upon the river and 2 miles above the town of Occoquan, will be sold the following day being the 23d day of March.

ALSO,
One other tract on the following day, being the 24th day of March,

Containing about 200 acres.—This land is under cultivation, lies well, is well watered and is under rent from year to year, at 1500 wt. tobacco per year. It lies adjoining the Lands of Wm. Grant in Prince William county, in a good neighbourhood, about 18 miles from the town of Occoquan, and 15 from Dumfries. The purchaser cannot have possession of this tract before the 1st of Jan. 1809.

ALSO,
Will be sold the following day on the premises, being the 25th day of March,

One other Tract of Land containing 200 acres, immediately at Bland's ford upon Occoquan river, and 15 miles above the town of Occoquan, this land is well improved has good buildings calculated for a tavern, store and distillery, with convenient out-houses.

Indisputable titles will be given the purchaser, to each of these tracts, on the first payment being made, the purchasers giving a trust deed on all the premises to secure the payment of the other two thirds.

N. Ellicott.

Occoquan, Feb. 10, [15] dts.

In Common Council,
FEBRUARY 10, 1808

Ordered, That the following persons be appointed commissioners for superintending the elections to be held in the different wards of the town on Tuesday the first day of March next, for the purpose of electing members of the common council for the ensuing year—viz.

John Hunter,
Wm. Harper,
John Muncaster, } For the 1st ward.
Andrew Flemming,
Robert Anderson,
Bernard Bryan, } For the 2d ward.
Abraham Faw,
William Rhodes,
William Newton, } For the 3d ward.
James Lawrason,
John Johnston,
Ferd. Marsteller, } For the 4th ward.

The election for the first war to be held at John Lomax's tavern on Prince street, for the second ward at the Council Chamber, for the third ward at John Hodgkin's tavern on King street, and for the fourth ward at Mr. Mc Knight's house on St. Asaph street, opposite Mr. John Janney's.

Test.

Jas. M. M'Rae, C. C.

February 12 dtM

For the Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

MR SNOWDEN.

THE face of the civilized globe has been completely changed. Formerly wrapt in the shouds of peace they are now involved in the horors of war. When we consider the cause, we are apt to lament the ambition of man—We are almost ready to exclaim that virtue has fled the earth; that the demon of destruction has been loosed from his chains, and is now delighting in the miseries and sacrifices of nations. Casting our eyes back to a not far distant period of Europe, we behold nations once erected on the broad and dignified pillar of liberty, shaken from their base, and mingled with the dust. Could we possibly have believed that countries which had upheld their liberties to the clouds, which had braved the storms and tempests of clashing factions, would have been now reduced to the level of slaves The fact is so, and to the dishonor of human nature, man has been humbled to lick an usurper's feet. The liberties of Europe had been invaded; the nations, in self-defence, armed for their rights; and altho' furnished with the means and weapons to repel the common foe, yet their attempts were vain: It would appear that the destroying angel had espoused the cause of usurpation, and determined that the liberties of mankind should be sunk into the chaos of eternal night. When this is the fact, and a chain of confederacy has been forged to fetter the indepency of the universe, it remains for us, who enjoy the light of liberty, to extirpate as much as possible that tyrannic system which has destroyed the freedom and virtues of man. Was it ever ordained that independence, the solid rock of human felicity, should no longer form the boast, the grandeur, the distinguishing attribute of nations? Ambition, that noble principle of the breast, when it arises from a pure and virtuous source, is an ornament to man; it invigorates the intellectual faculties; it animates to what is good and honorable. When, on the other hand it arises from an evil source, it is the curse, the misery of human nature. By it the nations of Europe have lost their liberties: not able to preserve that greatness which they inherited from their ancestors, they have sunk to the degree of vassals. From the centre to the circle of Europe we behold it managed by the arm of the all powerful Napoleon. The conductor of this great machine: they all move at his will—If tyranny can be called a virtue, then let us assist in fabricating those bolts and bars which are to guard its dungeon—If it is a crime, let us then strike at its head, and rob the world of one of the greatest monsters that ever deformed it. Are we lost to all sense of virtue or dignity, are we willing to see that daring usurper prostrating the temple of liberty and erecting on its grave the altar of slavery. Oh! no my countrymen, the ghosts of our murdered citizens are hovering round our sacred councils, and point our auspices to support the last remaining spark of freedom—The choice is before us, whether we shall choose liberty or slavery. If we have not received the respect from Europe which is due to us, let us weigh well the important event—The moment is big with dangers and probably a hasty resolution may precipitate us into that awful vortex which has swallowed the liberties of nations once great and free. Advocating no particular nation, and bottoming my remarks on the basis of justice and virtue, I shall attempt to shew to the citizens of the U.S. the part which they are to act in this singular drama of universal horror and dismay—When we behold every nation of Europe under the influence of an almost omnipotent prince, and deprived of those liberties which had hitherto been their pride and glory, it is the duty of every citizen to point out some honorable path to his country. Retaliation dwells in the breast of man——Nations like individuals are prompted by a just sense of interest and resentment. If we suffered our rights to be trampled on, every American would curse the country which gave him birth. Let us act valiantly; let us shew to the world at large, that our councils are free from foreign influence. That our conduct springs from no other source than that of virtuous dignity—That it matters not from what nation we have received an offence—That we are ready to vindicate our rights and assert our wrongs—Taking this as a clear proposition that France and England have wounded our national character in an equal degree, I shall endeavor to illustrate a leading and very important feature which ought to form the characteristic of every people. That a nation, when it has been injured and insulted by nations in an equal degree, and which at the same time finds it inconvenient and impolitic to declare war against all, should look to the future should ascertain against which nation it is her interest to wage war,——We clearly see that the liberty of the universe hangs upon a slender hread upon the life of one man. With his death dreadful will be the clash of nations; contention will then raise her voice, and liberty, I hope, will burst her chains. Upon this contingency we should not risk our existence as a nation, we should take some higher ground and explore the prospect before us. The prospect before us is gloomy and awful. Preceding events lead us to judge of subsequent events. England is the only barrier between France and universal dominion. If France possessed a navy, who could put bounds to its all irresistable power. Like a torrent bursting from its confines it would oppress and crush down every vestige of virtuous liberty. The navy of Great Britain can at present prevent the French emperor from extending his views to this side of the Atlantic. Were his power equal to his plans, he would conquer the whole world. His ambition has not yet been satiated, and the vast dominion of the Universe could hardly contain his spacious mind. His veteran soldiers, expecting some remuneration for their long and laborious services, would delight in the possession of the magnificent wealth of the United States. No country can offer greater advantages of conquest than the United States. Were he able he would soon speed his way across the Atlantic. He surely would not entertain the least respect for our rights—civil or divine—The awful ceremonies of religion, or the sacred ties of virtue would prove no shield to his all powerful—all tumultuary force. For our own interests we must guard the interests of Britain—if we do this we preserve our own. Were there no obstacles in the way the two worlds might, but I hope not, be environed by the chain of tyranny. How could he with pleasure, see a republic existing when he had destroyed every republic in Europe—When he regards not the law of nations, and establishes that rule which strikes at the root of every thing which is valuable or great—that might is right. This is his maxim—upon this he has founded all his greatness—with this he has embarked on the ocean of success with the liberties of millions—trust him not with yours. His gigantic power has crushed and will crush every nation, which is not so great as to dare to be free. At peace with England we can enjoy a consderable share of commerce, which will again revive the drooping hopes of our countrymen, and give new scope for enterprise and industry, It seems that the confederate powers have determined to shut out all commerce from the continent of Europe:—their vast and glorious designs of uniting the extremities of their dominions by canals, and carrying on commerce over land, are objects worthy of the Europe controuling emperor.—The United States must at a future day be the first naval and commercial power on earth, in spite of all the enemies of commerce, in spite of their boasted and thread-bare argument that commerce saps the vitals of government, corrupts the morals of a nation, and introduces luxury, disease and infection, where virtue and happiness might reign. Upon every ground, we ought to continue at peace with England, not only for the sake of mankind in general, but for own peculiar interests. The nations of Europe cannot groan much longer under the yoke of tyranny: they must before long vindicate the cause of insulted man, and shake off the chains of oppression. We have an alternative, let it be if possible to perpetuate those nations who yet retain their independent habits. Let us still preserve an honorable course where true national magnanimity may dictate. Virtue should be the sole motion of republican principle, let that virtue be blended with liberty. If we are free, let us also be interested in the freedom of others. If Britain can in any way elevate the scale of liberty, we ought thereby to venerate that nation, whose valor and illustrious policy may yet maintain the remaining natural franchises of mankind. Guided by just motives, the United States will feel the importance of giving due attention to the truly interesting affairs of this unparalleled crisis. Our statesmen will view with a scrutinizing eye, how far the United States can subsist without the aid of commerce. How far their interests would incline to war with France and England or either of them. We, enjoying every privilege of freemen, must respect those maxims which have proved the basis of our national greatness, which have raised us to the height of political glory and honor. If our councils partake not of the influence of foreign courts, and the legislators of the people act with energy and firmness, we may yet avert the storms of war—we may yet secure our national character—we may still found it on the mighty rock of independence. With these ideas, I shall close the subject. I have attempted to consult the interests of my country. An undue leaning to any nation at the present crisis would excite suspicion of the most unpleasant nature. My object is no more than to shew the relative situation of the U. States with foreign powers. I love my country. I admire a republican government If we wish to preserve it pure, and untarnished, we must venerate the conduct and actions of those, who rescued us from the chain of servitude; who by their noble magnimity averted the storms of faction and danger, who, by their inestimable rules, and their still more glorious example, laid the basis of national grandeur and felicity; whose advice, if properly cultivated, would yet save us from becoming a belligerent nation—from aiming a fatal stroke at the root of our republican system. If with the stern and inflexible voice of justice, we rule our councils, if we preserve them safe from foreign machinations and weight, we will yet reach the object of our wishes—we will yet be free.

IMPARTIALIS.

Foreign News Continued.

From London papers received at the office of the Mercantile Advertiser.

POLITICAL REVIEW.

From the Liverpool Chronicle of Dec. 9.

Letters from Gottenburgh report that an embargo has been laid on all Swedish vessels in the Russian ports. The Gottenburgh mail brought Hamburgh papers to the 18th ult. The Swedish consul at Copenhagen has been arrested for corresponding with a capt. in the English fleet. The king of Sweden has, in consequence, confined the Danish consul to his house at Malmo.

By an article from Trieste, we learn that the French troops hitherto stationed at Istria, and the whole of Venice, are nearly all in motion to proceed to Dalmatia, by forced marches. The fate of Turkey will not, we apprehend, much longer be a subject of speculation merely. The lightning from the eyes of the French eagle may soon be expected to dim the lustre of the Turkish crescent. We contemplate, in the downfall of the present system, the melioration of the people of Turkey. They have been too long considered as the appendages to the soil, and their existence of no further importance than as being the property of the government.

The grand duke Constantine is about to visit Bonaparte at Paris.

The negociations between France and Austria were finally concluded at Fontainbleau on the 13th October. Couriers were accordingly sent to Brannau and Silesia, with orders for the French troops to return to France.

Advices are said to have been brought from Lisbon, which state an extraordinary counsel was convoked on the night of the 11th ult.—The prince regent is said on that occasion to have revoked all the edicts which the hope of appeasing Bonaparte had induced him to issue against us. The Portuguese ambassador has been ordered to quit Madrid in twenty-four hours.

About sixty persons have been apprehended in Spain implicated in the late conspiracy, several of whom have been beheaded. Among these are the duke de Medinaceli, the duke de L'Infantado, and the marquis de Las Amiralas. These were all persons of very eminent distinction, and of considerable influence. Berthier is said to be at Madrid, and the first column of the French army to have reached Lisbon.

We this day present our readers with the Russian declaration, and the message of the president to the Congress of the U. States of America. These papers are filled with heavy charges against our government, and will furnish ample matter for mutual attack and recrimination when the parliament meet. The offensive conduct of this country is ascribed by both these powers not solely to circumstances which were within the control of the existing ministry, but to causes with originated in the preceding administration. The want of co-operation in not making diversion in favor of Russia, while engaged in warfare with France, is alledged against us, and the idle expedition to Buenos Ayres, while that to Egypt goes towards filling the measure of reproach with which we are charged.

Whatever is our opinion respecting the Danish expedition, we have reason to think that Russia would have found other causes of quarrel against us. This has no doubt accelerated the business. We sincerely regret that such a calamity has befallen us, especially at a time when no less than fifty British vessels are in the Russian ports, and prevented by the rigor of the season from leaving that country. A more serious calamity could hardly have befallen us. From every port in the continent we are thus at last excluded—Sweden alone remaining to aggravate, by its inferiority in the contrast, the sense of the important injury inflicted on us, of which the whole continent besides presents so impressive an evidence.

Our country is, at the present, in a very awful situation: not very dissimilar to what it was in the early part of the year 1801, when the last northern confederacy was formed against us; but there is no reason to expect that any similar events will intervene to dissipate the impending storm. The power of Bonaparte was then immature; it is now fixed. Prussia and Austria were then independent powers; they are now subject to France. At that period Denmark was reluctantly dragged into the league by France and Russia. The injustice of England has now rendered her the zealous and willing ally of France, the inveterate enemy of this country. Russia was then governed by a furious madman, on whose constancy no reliance could be placed, and whose excesses must, in the nature of things, have, sooner or later, terminated in his deposition; and the successor to his crown was known to be favorable to England; but the reverse of all this is the case now. The emperor Alexander is beloved by his subjects; is of a mild cautious disposition, and, warned by the fate of his father, will keep a vigilant eye on those in whose breasts such a conspiracy is the most likely to be batched, and even should a similar fate await him, his legal successor is known to be inimical to this country. Such is the difference between the year 1801 and [illegible] be added, that there is [illegible] the head of affairs [illegible] up with confidence, not [illegible] they did to Mr. Pitt. In this distressing comparison it ought not to be forgotten, that our national honor was then unstained—the fatal expedition against Denmark had not sullied the fair fame of England. That expedition, which has converted the whole north of Europe from neutrals, if not from friends, into open and implacable enemies. Such is the melancholy result of that master-piece of policy the expedition against Copenhagen, undertaken at the command of our present administration, who will, it is to be feared, contrive to involve us in hostilities with the whole world; and who must, when we are reduced to the brink of ruin, adopt other measures, or give place to other men, to prevent the accomplishment of our country's complete disgrace and ruin.

Respecting our relations with America, nothing certain can be inferred from the president's message. Nothing will be finally resolved on until the last dispatches from our government shall have been received by the president of the U. S.

The prospect before us.—Ministers have at length succeeded in involving us in war with nearly the whole civilized world. The noble acquitted speculator, who, in secret, is said to move the puppets of the state, and all the idle crew who batten on the miseries of the people, may think light of the distresses of the country; the faction behind the throne, more powerful than the throne itself, and all the exuvæ of the Bute and Melville factions, who still curse the nation with their counsels may smile at the country's ruin, whilst they grasp its treasure; but who, that has a spark of the amor patriæ glowing in his bosom, can contemplate the prospect before us without horror? We are at war with Austria, Russia, France, Turkey, Spain, Portugal, Denmark, Prussia, Naples, Helvetia, Etruria, Italy, the Ecclesiastical states, the states of Germany, Holland, Liguria, Lucca, Ragusa, and the Ionian republic. Sweden must immediately obey the mandates of Russia, and become our enemy; and appearances strongly indicate that America will soon declare against us, if she has not already. Our manufactures are closed—our commerce destroyed—our docks are empty. How long this state of things may continue, we shall not pretend to determine. The retrospect is painful—the contemplation mournful—and the prospect terrible.

Another of the Yorkshire district meetings, making the eighth, was last week held at Pudsey, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of petitioning for peace, when the expedience and necessity of petitions were unanimously admitted, and a number of resolutions entered into.

It has always been the policy of the designing partizans of administration, to represent those who disapprove the measures of ministers, as enemies to their country. The opposers of the American war were all, in their estimation, disaffected men. The advocates for peace, in the last war, were, without discrimination, all jacobins, and a few fiery zealots are now laboring to produce divisions and suspicion in the country, by raising a similar cry against the friends of peace. But the time for playing off this stale trick is passed; like one of the old manœuvres, practised by sharpers, it has been worn threadbare, and the deceit is discovered through its tattered covering. It will soon be seen who are the real friends of their country: whether the men who support measures which add, every month, nay almost every week, another to the catalogue of our already numerous and formidable enemies; or those who wish to put a stop to the miseries and ruin of war. There is only one way, either of obtaining a peace, or of calling into action the congregated energies of the country, & that is, by petitions to throne the for peace; and yet the shallow pretenders to exclusive loyalty oppose petitioning, by all the little artifices in their power.

☞ The Volunteer Company of Alexandria are requested to have their arms and accoutrements in readiness to join in celebration of the approaching 22d.

By order,

WM. F. GRAY, 1st serg't.

February 11

☞ The Proprietor of the *Alexandria Daily Advertiser*, will dispose of the Establishment on moderate terms—there are now nearly six hundred Subscribers and the List encreasing.—To a Person of Industry and Talents for conducting a Newspaper, this would be a desirable Situation. Circumstances beyond his Controul render it necessary to make Sale, it will therefore be sold a great Bargain if application be made soon.

NORFOLK, Feb

Arrived, schooner Union, from city of Santo Domingo Dec. 25, on the outward lat. 30, 54, long. 69, saw boarded her, supposed her to be a built schooner of about 1 both masts gone by the boar had been stripped of sails an few fathoms of 2 1-2 inch par which we took, also a s ble—her anchors on her b coarse salt—on her after lo with chalk:——" Think o poor mariners, who were logging and not a mouthfu unately relieved from the the scar Robert Cockrin Stephen Richardson—— 32, 20, long 17, 30.——t brig Hope, of Portland, ter,"

The schooner Enterprise gars from St. Lucie, of and foundered off Martinico on of the crew were washed in getting out the long boat, ner and three men saved t long boat, and arrived at place on the west part of S being twelve days at sea wi and on an allowance of a p per day subsisted 3 days on at length arrived at the city go, where they received cou cour and hospitality from g Arrived at Santo Domingo Mr Joseph Scott, supercar miramis, Clement Collins bound to Charleston s. c. fr coast of Africa, with a carg captured on the 16th Dec Maize by the French felu capt Brun, of St Jago de into St. Jago—the cargo w mutual consent——Mr Sc ger in the privateer and w Left at Santo Domingo, brig of and for New York, taking a few days—Feb. 5 on sight of the Light house, saw to be a small schooner, bot 6 feet out of water.

Alexandria Daily

WEDNESDAY, FE

From our Corres

WASHINGTON, 14th

I cannot help repeating was mentioned in your pape That a treaty has actuall tween Mr. Rose and our g also said, that Mr. Nours register of the treasury, is to England: This latter c supposed, is in consequenc as to Mr. Rose's powers.

Every thing relating to with Great Britain must be people of this country. A is stated merely as a repo stancing the fulminations contrary entitled to credit Duane obtain the informat ciations with Great Britai broken off, and that war w If *true*, was it not a mos munication? If *false*, is mous deception?

There is some talk he will adjourn shortly, to n of May.

Extract of a letter from spectability to his friend ed Bordeaux, 24th Nov.

"We are in the great America. Three days ag sels in our harbors were bo soldiers; the captains an hibited from going on sho papers taken and kept for however now given up; claims have not ceased, ye have not subsided. In on dred thousand francs (duti at the custom-houses for lest American property sh

Extract of a letter received

"A flag of truce which messenger at Dover, dire Monday, has since occup the political circles, but it day that any thing like au that circumstance was alle I think it is now in my pow a correct statement of this be happy if I have the me elusively. Immediately which took place on Tues Stahremberg, the Austria our foreign ministers, a c summoned, which met from three until seven o'cl liberations were of a most indeed, if my information munication was read from ment in which the emperor

NORFOLK, *February* 12.

Arrived schooner Union, Mahon, 18 days from city of Santo Domingo.

Dec. 25, on the outward bound passage, in lat. 30, 54, long. 69, saw a wreck ahead, boarded her, supposed her to be a Nova Scotia built schooner of about 180 tons, no name both masts gone by the board, rudder gone, had been stripped of sails and rigging except a few fathoms of 2 1-2 inch rope and a small spar which we took, also a short piece of cable—her anchors on her bows—loaded with coarse salt—on her after locker was written with chalk:——"Think of the fate of us poor mariners, who were without spars or logging and not a mouthful to eat, were fortunately relieved from the jaws of death by the sca'r Robert Cockrin of Wilmington, " Stephen Richardson——Wrecked in lat. " 32, 20, long 77, 30.——taken up by the " brig Hope, of Portland, Moses Hall master,"

The schooner Enterprise, Condie, with sugars from St. Lucie, of and bound to Salem, foundered off Martinico on the 15th Dec. two of the crew were washed overboard and lost in getting out the long boat, the captain owner and three men saved themselves in the long boat, and arrived at Balahouse a small place on the west part of St. Domingo, after being twelve days at sea with only 6 biscuits, and on an allowance of a pint of water for 3 per day subsisted 3 days on berries ashore—at length arrived at the city of Santo Domingo, where they received every necessary succour and hospitality from gen Ferrand.——Arrived at Santo Domingo on the 7th of Jan. Mr Joseph Scott, supercargo of the ship Semiramis, Clement Collins master, of and bound to Charleston s. c. from Bonney on the coast of Africa, with a cargo of 220 slaves captured on the 16th Dec. in sight of cape Maize by the French feluca Le Raparateur, capt Brun, of St Jago de Cuba, and carried into St. Jago—the cargo was there selling by mutual consent——Mr Scott came passenger in the privateer and was waiting trial—Left at Santo Domingo, brig Amazon, Coffin of and for New York, taking in cargo to sail in a few days—Feb. 5 on Hatteras shoals, in sight of the light house, saw a wreck supposed to be a small schooner, both mast heads about 6 feet out of water.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17.

From our Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, 14th February, 1808.

I cannot help repeating the report which was mentioned in your paper of Friday, viz. That a treaty has actually been framed between Mr. Rose and our government. It is also said, that Mr. Nourse, brother of the register of the treasury, is to carry this treaty to England: This latter circumstance, it is supposed, is in consequence of some doubts as to Mr. Rose's powers.

Every thing relating to the negociation with Great Britain must be interesting to the people of this country. And altho' the above is stated merely as a report, it is, notwithstanding the fulminations of Duane to the contrary, entitled to credit. Quere, how did Duane obtain the information that the negociations with Great Britain were absolutely broken off, and that war would be the result? If *true*, was it not a most treacherous communication? If *false*, is it not a most infamous deception?

There is some talk here that Congress will adjourn shortly, to meet again the 1st of May.

Federal Gazette.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of respectability to his friend in Philadelphia, dated Bordeaux, 24th Nov. 1807.

"We are in the greatest suspense about America. Three days ago all American vessels in our harbors were boarded each by three soldiers; the captains and crews were prohibited from going on shore and their ship's papers taken and kept for two days; they are however now given up; and although the claims have not ceased, yet all apprehensions have not subsided. In one day sixteen hundred thousand francs (duties) were received at the custom-houses for goods in entrepot, lest American property should suffer."

Extract of a letter received at Greenock, dated

"*London, Nov.* 10.

"A flag of truce which landed an Austrian messenger at Dover, direct from Paris, on Monday, has since occupied the attention of the political circles, but it was not until this day that any thing like authentic account of that circumstance was allowed to transpire.—I think it is now in my power to communicate a correct statement of this business, and I shall be happy if I have the merit of doing so exclusively. Immediately after a conference, which took place on Tuesday between count Stahremberg, the Austrian ambassador, and our foreign ministers, a cabinet council was summoned, which met yesterday, and sat from three until seven o'clock, P. M. Its deliberations were of a most important nature; indeed, if my information be correct a communication was read from the French government in which the emperor expresses his high satisfaction with the conduct of the British ministers respecting the count de Lille, and assures them that it never was his wish nor that of the French nation, that their former princes should be driven as outlaws from Europe; that he is willing still to grant these unfortunate princes an asylum in any quarter of the continent they are pleased to name, France only excepted. He reminds us that he had formerly allowed the prince of Orange to live and die in tranquility in the principality of Funda, which was granted as an indemnity for the Stadtholdership, and offers to assign to the French princes, a domain and residence worthy of the descendants of the monarchs of France.——He concludes with repeating his acknowledgments for the liberality of this government, in refusing to recognize "Louis XVIII," and invites its mediation to arrange the indemnity to be granted that personage for the relinquishment of his claims to the crown of France. This is a curious document, but whether it is directly from Bonaparte himself to the king, as on a former occasion, I have not ascertained, although it is more likely to be an indirect communication through the medium of the Austrian and Russian ambassadors. Messengers from both these embassies were sent off by the flag of truce this day, with the result of the deliberations, and I have it from unquestionable authority, the affairs wear a pacific aspect in the diplomatic circles.

[*Translations for the Philadelphia Gazette.*]

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 26.

The amount of the value of the merchantmen taken by the enemy, is estimated at 24 millions rix dollars. The Danish troops collected in Zealand, will be augmented to 26,000 men. They are assembling 10,000 sailors.

The English frigate that was lately stranded near Carlsundburg, has been set afloat again with the loss of all her guns that were thrown into the sea.

In conformity to a royal order all individuals forming a part of the reserves, from the age of 19 to 30, are to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's warning; and all young men of said reserves able to bear arms, from the age of twenty-one to twenty-six inclusively, will be called immediately into active service.

The report is spread again that the military conscription will be established in Denmark, founded on the principle that every citizen able to bear arms is bound to take them for the defence of his country.

It is forbidden in the dutchies of Jutland and Holstein to make coffins with oak wood.

Sea armaments are going on with activity. All the timber in the kingdom is put into requisition. They are fitting, as frigates, eight large ships of the East India company; and they will soon begin the building of two or three men of war.

The large quantity of articles for the building and rigging of vessels left by the English in their precipitated retreat is much more considerable than it was at first believed.

The royal prince had received 20 years ago from the king of England a yatch adorned with beautiful furniture. In the time of the capitulation of Copenhagen, the Danish commissaries wanted to deliver the vessel to the English who declared that they had express orders not to take her—However sir Home Popham caused a part of the furniture to be carried away. On his arrival here the royal prince has ordered that small frigate to be fitted out and carried to England by English sailors taken prisoners and whom he sent back without a ransom, He wrote at the time to the king of England a letter, purporting that after the atrocious perfidious conduct of England against Denmark, he as the chief of the Danish nation, could not keep any longer a remembrance of friendship on the part of the English king. It is said the prince royal ended his letter by saying that if there were some articles of furniture missing the king of England could ask for them of sir H. Popham.

From the Aurora of Thursday.

TO YOUR TENTS, O ISRAEL!

People of America! Men of all parties, who feel an emotion of virtue, of love of country,—of virtuous liberty—You who can look back with glorious exultation to the triumphs of independence, and the virtues and valor by which it was atchieved—annihilate the little animosity of party, nobly resolve to spurn all *foreign feelings*, and be Americans worthy of the name.

For the hour is at hand—when there can be no *neutrality*—You are on the verge of war.

Your government has been called on as the *Danes were called on at Copenhagen*, to abandon independence, and become the dupe of Great Britain.

The negociation, which was never intended for the *ostensible* purposes, is at an end.

Prepare for war—

Unite—arm—like men—or perish like slaves.

You are men—and that manhood will be tried.

The above infamous article escaped our notice yesterday; but we find it has occasioned some alarm here, as coming from one of Mr. Jefferson's confidential printers. It ought therefore to be noticed.

The fearless impudence with which the French party push their cause, is really surprising. One would suppose that these fiends would be restrained from such public exhibitions, in order to conceal as long as possible the cloven foot from that honest portion of the American people, who yet confide in their professions and protestations. But their "itching palms" have been so often, and so fully, so fatally gratified; they *touch* the wages of corruption so bountifully, that they cannot restrain the overflowing of their gratitude and in their zeal to do every thing for their employers, they are held back neither by calculations of policy, nor fear of detection.

The above article asserts that the English have made the same demands of us as they did at Copenhagen.

The demand at Copenhagen was, to deliver over to the English the Danish fleet, to prevent its falling into the hands of Bonaparte, and being turned against them; promising to restore it at the termination of the war.

Now, where is the American fleet for the English to demand? or where is a single circumstance of any kind, which in the least resembles the state of things at Copenhagen?

We mean not, however, to conceal our fears, that Duane has grounds for his exultation that the negociation has broken off. We fear it is. We fear that the administration have fallen submissive at the foot of France, and are now licking the dust from Bonaparte's shoes.

But do they rely on support from the people? They will not find it; at least till they shall have first satisfied them that they are justified in what they have done, and are doing—that they have acted uprightly, fairly, honorably. In order to this, the first thing for them to do, is *lay before us Armstrong's dispatches.*

From various parts of Europe we have occasionly received some little information of Bonaparte's designs upon our country. We hear of it from London, from Amsterdam from Nantz, from Paris, and several other nations abroad. But from our own government we hear nothing. Mr Jefferson is inflexibly silent as the grave not a word escapes him. Possessed of the whole from the most correct sources, *he conceals it all*——With official documents in his hands, disclosing all, he makes known nothing. But does he expect this country will bear him out in such conduct? Then will he find himself most wofully mistaken.

And is there no man in either house of Congress, who has the spirit to repeat the demand on the executive for a sight of those dispatches; and not only the spirit to repeat it once or twice, or three times, but the courage and perseverance to iterate and reiterate it every day; to make it the first motion every morning, and to bring it constantly into debate from this time to the end of the session, till the object is obtained?

Let the "servile crew" vote it down, let them if they dare, persist in supporting & cloaking an administration which is daily becoming odious and contemptible in every part of the U. States, let them persist, but the eyes of the nation cannot but be opened by these very efforts to keep them shut.

Where are our patriots and our eloquent statesmen of either house? Where are our Bayards and Pickerings of the Senate?——Where are our Danas our Quinceys, our Rowans, our Keys, our Gardeniers, our Randolphs of the house——Let us hear from them——Let us hear from them in thunder.

(N. Y. Ev. Post.

A plain question—Ought a man of spirit to be expected to make an apology in any case whatever, with a menace hanging over him?

What says the *National Intelligencer?*

War with Algiers. It is as we suspected. It now appears from the official papers which we give this evening, that the administration have brought us into the war with Algiers, by their very culpable negligence in not remitting the annuity of 25,000 dollars.

It affords Mr Jefferson however, an opportunity of keeping up his popularity by boasting of the state of the treasury, though individuals, who have traded to the Mediterranean on the faith of his promise that the trade should be protected lose millions.

(Ibid.)

Nautical Anecdote.—When the count De Lille was landed at Yarmouth, from the Freya Swedish frigate, he was rowed on shore by the British sailors, and the count, grateful for the particular attention shewn him, left behind a purse of fifteen guineas for the tars to drink his health. On the matter being explained to them, not one of them would touch a farthing, but immediately transmitted a letter to admiral Russell, expressive of their sentiments on the occasion, which is truly characteristic of British seamen. The following is a literal copy, and has been read by the count with peculiar delight:

"*Majestic, 6 day Nov.* 1807.

"*Please your Honor,*

"We holded a Talk about that there 15l. that was sent us, and hope no offence your honor. We dont like to take it, because as how we knows last enuff that it was the true King of France that went with your honor in the boat, and that he and our noble King, God bless em both, and give every one his right, is good Friends now: and besides that your honor gived a Order long ago, not to take no money from nobody, and never ever did take none, and Mr. Leneve, that steared your honor and that there King, says he wont have no hand in it, and so does Andrew Young, the proper Coxen, and we hopes no offence, so we all one and all, begs not to take it at all. So no more at present from your honors dutiful servants.

And Young, Coxen,	Thos. Simmers,
James Mann,	Tho. Kesane,
Lewis Bryan,	Simon Duff,
James Lord,	W. Fairclough,
James Hood,	John Churchill,
W. Edwards,	Tho. Lawrence,
Jas. Holsham,	Jacob Gabriel,
Tho. Laurie,	Wm. Muzzey.

☞ The person who has my *second volume* of *Tucker's Blackstone*, will oblige me by returning it.

A. LINDO.

February 17. 3t

☞ The Members of the *Rifle Company* are requested to meet at the market square, at 10 o'clock, on the 22d instant, to join in the procession contemplated in honor of the day. The privates are especially requested to appear with their arms and accoutrements in complete order.

By request of the 2d Lieutenant,

H. FIELD, 1st *Serjeant.*

February 16.

☞ *MILK.*

THE citizens of Alexandria can be supplied with *NEW MILK*, morning and evening, on application to

John Gadsby.

February 9. 6t

FIFTY HOGSHEADS

Choice Jamaica Spirits,

FOR SALE BY

Catlett and Fisk.

Januarry 11. d

Washington Society.

THE members of the Washington Society of Alexandria, are hereby notified to attend an Anniversary Meeting of the said Society, at Gadsby's hotel, on Monday, the 22d inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M. The Society will move in procession at 12 o'clock, to the Episcopal church, where an Oration will be delivered by one of its members JOHN LAW, Esq.—The different Uniform Companies of Militia are respectfully invited to join in celebration of the day.

By direction of the Standing Committee,

G. Deneale. *Sec'ry.*

N. B. The Standing Committee have agreed with Mr. Gadsby for the Birth Night Ball, on the usual terms. A subscription paper is lodged at the bar.

Rich Kanahwa Bottom Land

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, or exchange for improved property, in or near the town of Alexandria, fourteen hundred acres of RICH BOTTOM LAND, on the Great Kanahwa River, near its mouth, which enters into the Ohio. This land is of the very first quality, being almost entirely bottom, equal in many respects to those rich bottoms on the Potomac. It is laid off into lots from 150 to 350 acres, each lot fronting on the river and extending to the hills, which afford an outlet to a most extensive range for stock, which never can be interrupted. One hundred acres, therefore, of this rich bottom, with its great advantages, would be a good settlement. A small part of this land, which is under cultivation, rents at the rate of two dollars per acre.—For further particulars apply to the subscriber,

George W. Craik.

January 28, law4w

TO RENT,

A convenient two story *Dwelling House* and *Store*, situate on the corner of King and Pitt-streets, lately occupied by Mr. John Ramsay. Apply to

Eliza Wilson, or
Robert I. Taylor.

January 12, 2aw

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of KING *and* FAIRFAX STREETS,
ALEXANDRIA:
HAS FOR SALE,
An assortment of WINES, LIQUORS, GROCERIES, &c.
Consisting of

WINES.
MADEIRA
Port
Sherry
Lisbon
Malaga
Teneriffe &
Corsica

Old St. Estephe Medoc claret, in cases of one dozen
A few dozen fine old frontinac
Ditto do. best wine bitters
Jamaica and West-India rum
New-England do.
Cogniac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy
Holland and country gin
Schiedam gin in cases
Irish whiskey, very old
70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey
Cider in barrels
White wine and Cider vinegar
Florence oil in flasks
2 hogsheads Havanna honey
15 do. choice retailing molasses

TEAS *of good quality*
Gunpowder
Imperial
Hyson
Young Hyson
Hyson-Skin and
Souchong

Muscovado sugars, different qualities
Bengal white do.
Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Alexandria.
Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's snuff
1 bottles and bladders.
Macuba and rapee do.
Clover-seed, *(Penn. warranted)*
Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pimento; pepper; ginger, race and ground; Cayenne pepper; refined salt-petre.
Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley; London and Philadelphia mustard; basket salt; starch; fig blue; flotant indigo; Georgia and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool; madder; copperas; allum; brimstone; chalk; pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine; traces; bed cords; leading lines; demijohns; gin cases; patent shot; brandywine gunpowder; Harvey's gunpowder, [the only real British battle powder] from F to treble sealed; chewing tobacco; best Havanna segars.
Muscatel and bloom raisins in boxes.
Sun raisins in casks.
Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled almonds.
A few boxes excellent pickles, each one dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and anchovies, for sale by the box.
A quantity of clean good allum salt suitable for the fishery, &c. &c.

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, *on King-street, has in addition to his former stock, added*
A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;
Which makes his assortment complete.
He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms
Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,
Loaf and Lump ditto,

TEAS, particularly selected for family use.
Gunpowder,
Imperial,
Hyson,
Young Hyson,
Hyson-Skin, and
Souchong

Best green Coffee,
Chocolate, of a superior quality

WINES.
Madeira,
Busellos,
Sherry,
Lisbon,
Teneriffe,
Malaga, and
Genuine old Port

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New England Rum,
Holland Gin,
Irish and country Whisky,
Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters,
Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento, Cayenne and black pepper, race and ground Ginger, basket salt for table use, pearl barley, rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt and spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, flotant indigo, allum, copperas, madder, brimstone, spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best english and country made gunpowder, segars and smoaking tobacco, very best chewing tobacco.
Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes in boxes.
London mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper demijohns, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been selected with care, and will be disposed of on the very lowest terms

ALMANACS for 1808,

Just published and for sale, by
Cottom and Stewart.

Landing and for Sale,

From the brig Favorite, capt. John Stacey,
4 bales Russia SHEETINGS
3 do. RAVENS DUCK
12 do. ALMONDS
2 hhds. COFFEE
50 bls. new RUM

John G. Ladd.

Also from brig Ruth, capt. Tobey,
24 bls. and 2 hhds. RUM
Linseed, Spermaceti and Tanners' OIL
SOAL LEATHER, CODFISH in boxes
SALMON in barrels
A quantity of SHOES, &c.
FOR SALE AS ABOVE.
February 5

30 Dollars Reward.

ELOPED from the service of the subscriber, on Saturday night last, a negro man named *Anthony*, (commonly called Toney)—he is about 38 years of age, six feet high, a likely well looking fellow, formerly a stevedore in Alexandria: had on when he went away, an jacket and trousers: whoever secures him in any jail in Virginia, or the district of Columbia, shall receive a reward of 20 dollars, if out of the state of Virginia, or the district of Columbia, 30 dollars, and all reasonable expences will be paid if brought home.

William H. Tebbs.

Dumfries, February 14 eo3tj

FOR SALE,

Or to be RENTED for one or more years;
THE whole of the REAL ESTATE belonging to *Pressley Carr Lane*, lying in and adjacent to the town of Centreville, in Fairfax county.
This property consists of the well known TAVERN now occupied by Mr. *Adam Mitchell.*
The STORE HOUSE now in the occupancy of Mr. *Daniel Harrington*—and from eight hundred to a thousand acres of good FARMING LAND, at present in the possession of Mr. *Carr W. Lane*, and Mr. *Walter Locker*, which will be disposed of in seperate tracts or entire.
It is presumed that any person disposed to buy or rent any of the above property will first view the same and judge for themselves—a further description is therefore unnecessary.
☞ *Mr. Lane would take a small proportion in Negroes.*

Harrison Fitzhugh.

Fairfax County Oct. 23. law

GREAT BARGAIN.

INTENDING to remove to the state of Tennessee as soon as possible, I wish to dispose of the following valuable and increasing property upon lew terms, which property I inherited from my ancestors, who have had a legal title to the same for upwards of one hundred years.
One tract well known by the name of ABINGDON, being on the Potomac river between Alexandria and George Town, and nearly opposite the city of Washington, beautifully situated, containing about Four Hundred acres, now leased to the Mr. Wises for three hundred and sixty dollars per annum with other stipulations contained in the said lease.
One other tract contiguous to the first, leased to William Fraser for forty dollars per annum, containing about sixty acres.
One other tract containing ten acres of bottom land, adjoining th FourMile Mill tract.
One other tract contiguous to the Abingdon estate, and within two and a half miles of George-Town, containing 725 acres. The greatest part of this land is heavily covered with red and white Oak.

A L S O,

Three thousand acres on the Scioto River, in the state of Ohio.
This tract descended to me from my uncle George D. Alexander, being one moiety of the land he was entitled to for his military services during the revolutionary war. All the title papers with the wills under which I am entitled to the above property, are in the hands of BALDWIN DADE, Esq. to whom application will please to be made for terms &c. he being legally authorised to contract and dispose of all the above valuable property, for which good and satisfactory titles will be given.

Walter S. Alexander.

August 13. co

Twenty dollars reward.

RAN AWAY yesterday morning, a negro man named Charles Johnson, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, very black, has a small scar on one of his cheeks; his legs are small for a person of his size: had on and took with him a grey coating roundabout lined with flannel, and trousers of the same, a black coat & an old grey great-coat, with a variety of other cloathing not recollected. Five Dollars will be given if taken in the county, or the above reward if out, and reasonable charges if bro't home. LAWRENCE HOOE, *sen.*
☞ Masters of vessels and others are cautioned against harboring or carrying him off.
December 26 co

Alexandria Library Company.

THE members of the Alexandria Library Company will please to take notice, that an election will be held at the Library on Monday 22d instant, between the hours of 3 and 6, P. M. for a President and eleven Directors for the ensuing year.

James Kennedy, sen.

LIBRARIAN.
King-street, 1st February. eodte

BACON.

THE subscriber has on hand BACON *of a most superior quality* for family use, which will be sold at reduced prices by any quantity from 10 pounds to 50,000.
ALSO,
Excellent LARD by the firkin or larger quantity.
A general assortment of SHOES and TRUNKS as usual.
He will barter from one to twenty bales Upland Cotton for Flour on pleasing terms.

E. GILMAN.

Feb. 5. eo7t

Lemmons by the box,

Lisbon Wine in quarter casks,
And about 4000 bushels coarse Salt,
Mould Candles in small boxes, of superior quality,
Window Glass in boxes,
For Sale, by

Robert T. Hooe & Co.

January 30. cotf

Valuable *Property for Sale.*

TO BE SOLD, in four distinct lots or together, four acres of LAND, containing from one and a quarter acre to two acres each, most eligibly situated without the territory of Columbia, extending in a right line from Gibbon-street to Great-Hunting-Creek, intersecting Jefferson, Franklin, and Green-street, and bounding east and west on Fayrette and Payne-streets.
A plan of the ground and further particulars may be obtained by application to

James Patton.

June 22. 2awtf

GARDEN SEEDS

For Sale.
THE SUBSCRIBER has a large assortment of GARDEN SEEDS of last year's growth. Peas, early Charleston, Marrowfat, do. Green Roncival, do. Early Dwarf Beans, assorted, Lima do. Vensor, do. Cabbage, Early York, Early Dwarf, White Savoy, Yellow and Green, do. Salmon and Purple Radishes, Red, White and Black, Turnip Radishes, Celery, Endive, Spinage, Parsley, Red Beet, Carrots, Parsnips, White, Red, and Portugal Onion, Early, Long, Green, and Common Cucumber, Lettice, Early, Selesia, Ice and Royal, do Asparagus Roots, Herbs of all sorts.

A L S O,

A large variety of Grafted Fruit Trees, Flowering Shrubs and Roots, a collection of Green House Plants, in Pots, Orange, Chadock, and Lemon Trees, in Boxes, fit to bear Fruit.
Apply at his nursery, lower end of Pitt-street, Alexandria.

Peter Billy.

February 13. 2aw4t†

Five Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber on Sunday the 7th instant, a negro boy named *Edward* about 17 or 18 years of age, black complexion, stout and well made and about 5 feet 4 inches high—Had on when he eloped a black fur hat, nearly new, a green round about jacket, a swansdown waistcoat, striped pantaloons, good shoes and stockings and a light grey colored great coat, though as he had a variety of clothes it is highly probable he will change his dress—He is the property of Mr. Butler Washington of King George county, of whom I have hired for several years.
I will give the above reward to any person that will deliver him to me at West End near the stone bridge.

Jacob Hineman.

Fairfax County, Feb. 12th 1808. } eo3t
N. B. All masters of vessels and other are forewarned from harbouring or carrying off said fellow at their peril. J. H.

A RUNAWAY.

ON the 3d instant, immediately after having struck several times his overseer, ran away from Notley-Hall farm, opposite Alexandria, a negro fellow called BILLY, between 21 and 22 years of age: he is well made, stout and strong: his skin very black, eyes small, nose flat, mouth large, lips extremely thick, countenance bad, and his voice weak and boyish; is also slow and surly in answering questions; had on when he went off a blue roundabout jacket, patched in different parts, with pantaloons of country cloth, and a blue great coat. Any person who will secure said negro, so that his owner may get him again, shall be adequately rewarded by making application to the subscriber, manager on the above mentioned farm.

John Allison.

February 5

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Being desirous of bringing the affairs of the late firm of THOMPSON *and* VEITCH, *to a final close,* OFFER FOR SALE *the following*

REAL PROPERTY, VIZ.

THREE comfortable Dwelling Houses with elegant stores, on the south side of King, between Fairfax and Royal-streets, lots extending back 175 feet; at present occupied by Joseph Janney, James Russel, and James R. Riddle and Co. The situation is considered to be amongst the best for business in Alexandria.
A dwelling house and lot on the north side of King-street, near the corner of King and Pitt-streets, occupied by Samuel Snowden.
A lot, fronting 56 feet on Pitt-street, extending back 119 feet, and bounded on the south by an alley, on which is a shed occupied by M. Dorsey, coach-maker.
A brick dwelling house on Prince-street, betwixt Fairfax and Royal-streets, occupied by William Lovering.
Also, the vacant lots adjoining, on each side of said house. Their situation for business equal to any unimproved property in town.
That large commodious and brick tavern, in George-Town, with all the buildings and improvments attached thereto, situated on the main street leading from the public ferry; occupied by Joseph Semmes.
Three handsome three story brick dwelling houses, with brick stables and carriage houses, being part of the six buildings, situated on Pennsylvania avenue, in the city of Washington.
A handsome, commodious, and well finished brick dwelling house, in Charlestown, Jefferson county, late the property of Van Rutherford, with a large garden and the corner storehouse on same lot, situate near the centre of the main street.
Also, a tan-yard with sundry improvements, a comfortable dwelling house and lot adjoining, very handsomely situated, &c. Late the property of George Hite.
Also, a two story house and lot on the main street, at present occupied by Charles Foulk.
And a vacant lot on the main street, in a central situation for business.
For particular information respecting the above property in Charles-Town, application may be made to *William Tate*, Esq. of that place, or to *Henry St. George Tucker*, Esq. of Winchester.
A tract of land in Loudoun county, containing 400 acres, situate near the Gum Spring late the property of J. Spencer. On this tract there are two settlements and about 60 acres in cultivation, the rest of the land well timbered; the new turnpike road will pass thro' a part of this tract. Captain Charles Lewis living near the Gum-Spring, will shew this to any person desirous of viewing it.
One other tract of 196 acres, in Frederick county, about four miles from Winchester and near the lands belonging to judge Holmes. For particulars apply to *Henry St. George Tucker*, Esq.
One other tract of 400 acres, in Hampshire county, on a branch of Fairley's Run, near the town of Frankfort, formerly owned by Daniel Jones.
One other tract of 500 acres, in Randolph county, being part of an old military survey, on the south side of Glady Creek, considered to be of excellent quality. This tract is situated in a thickly settled part of that country, and contiguous to the main road leading from Randolph to the horse-shoe-bottom, on Cheat-river.
One other tract, named *Fertility*, of 263 acres, in Westmoreland county, state of Pennsylvania; situated on the Monongahela river, and binding thereon for 3-4 of a mile, about one quarter of a mile below Casner's ferry, and 4 miles above Purkinson's ferry. A large proportion is rich bottom land, with a valuable orchard of sugar trees and about 60 acres in cultivation. The main road from Union-Town to Pittsburg passes close by this land.
Any part of the above described property we are disposed to sell at reasonable rates, on the following terms, viz. One fifth in hand, and the residue in three or four equal annual payments, the purchaser giving bonds with security on the premises.

JONAH THOMPSON,
RICHARD VEITCH.

☞ TO RENT.

THE subscriber offers to rent for one or more years, adjoining the place whereon he now lives, a Blacksmith's shop, with a complete set of Tools, a Dwelling-House in comfortable condition, calculated for a family, together with between three and four acres of very rich land.—From several years experience, I can with truth declare, that there can be no better stand for a blacksmith than the one now offered to let.

Thomas B. Moreland.

Maryland, Broad-Creek, December 9—[15.] } lawtf
N. B. If I dont rent the fine stand, I will give good wages to a young man, or a man with a family. T. B. M.

PRINTED DAILY BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
(For the Proprietors)

VOL VIII.

Sales at Vendue
On every Tuesday at
WILL BE SOLD
At the Vendue Store, corner
Water streets.
A Variety of Dry Goods, G
Particulars of which will be
the bills of the day——All
which are on limitation and
which are established, can a
viewed and purchased at the lo
and prices.
P. G. Marste

WANTED
A middle aged woman, cap
ing a house. To one of good
ral wages will be given. Enqu
ter.
Sept. 9.

HEMP FOR S
I HAVE on hand, ten tons o
lity CLEAN COUNTRY
to sell for cash, or on a time.
Bryan H
December 30.

PROFILES
CUT AND FRA
AND
PROFILE LIKEN
DONE IN GOLD LEAF
NEXT door to Mr. I. Ro
King-Street, nearly opp
Queen Tavern.
January 13.

TEN PIPES
Choice Cognac Bra
8 hhds. West-India Rum,
10 qr. casks L. P. Teneri
15 casks Rice,
195 Shares Marine Insuranc
For Sale by
Catlett a
November 19.

RAILS WAN
The Subscriber wis
chase about two thousand C
RAILS, to be delivered at his f
ton.
J. H.
Jan. 15.

TO RENT,
And possession given on the 1
next,
The three story Br
On the corner of King and Co
now occupied by Mr. John R
terms apply to Col. GEORGE D
next door, or to the subscriber
Nichol
City of Washington, Oct. 2

JAMES SANDER
Offers for sale very
25 hogsheads Muscova
70 bags green Coffee
15 hogsheads well flavored
5 pipes Cogniac Brandy
12 quarter casks Sherry W
12 bales Tennessee Cotton
And as usual
A general assortment of th
Spirituous Liquors, Teas and

BRYAN HAMP
HAS FOR SALE.
10 pipes old port
3 do. Madeira
30 quarter casks Lisbon
12 do. particular Teneriffe
15 do. Malaga
15 pipes old cognac brand
25 do. 4th proof Holland
25 hhds. 3d proof Antigu
1 do. first quality molas
6 do. green copperas
2 do. alum
20 do. brown sugar
20 bags pimento
15 do. pepper
10 chests young hyson
10 do byson skin
5 do. imperial
100 bags green coffee
150 kegs madder
50 do. ground ginger
30 do. raisins
1200 lbs. bacon, well cure
5 kegs salt petre
A quantity of fine and grou
At all times he has the first
family use on hand—with a n
articles—all of which he will
lower terms.